

at Oklahoma City, the World Trade Center, Saudi Arabia, and the involvement of terrorism in the recent explosion at Centennial Olympic Park and, possibly, TWA flight 800.

We remain vulnerable to random, cowardly attacks; and we have a duty to reassure our citizens that we will ensure domestic tranquility and protect every American's civil liberties. The terrorist's goal is to undermine free society, and we must not capitulate by infringing upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of our citizens.

The President met with congressional leaders to discuss initiatives to combat terrorism. President Clinton supported a number of overreaching provisions that would have slowed the progress of its passage in the House. These proposals included increasing the wiretap capability of Federal law enforcement officers and mandating taggants. These proposals were controversial because of concerns about the serious constitutional questions they raised. We were able to delete from the bill the more troublesome suggestions, and we have before us a bill that will receive overwhelming support from the House.

We have already appropriated increased funds and passed an antiterrorism bill in this Congress. However, the President has asked us to pass additional provisions before we go home for the District work period. The House wanted to act before the August recess on the provisions generally agreed upon by a consensus of the House, and the Suspension of the Rules process is the procedure that permits us to achieve this goal. The rule instituting a suspension of the rules procedure is not the best possible situation; but it does require two-thirds majority for passage, it expedites the passage of the bill, and it assures that these important measures will pass the House before our August adjournment.

I am pleased that the bill urges the President to secure multilateral sanctions against international terrorist states, creates a commission to review all aspects of this Nation's terrorism policies, and requires the implementation of past legislation freezing the assets of foreign terrorist organizations and removing aliens convicted of a crime. We also reaffirm our disdain for the misuse of Federal power by including an important provision that increases the penalty for criminal violations of the Privacy Act from a misdemeanor to a felony, increases the minimum penalty for civil violations of the Privacy Act, and increases the punishment for unlawful disclosure of wiretap information from 5 to 10 years.

We can also utilize new products to further protect our airports. To date, the investigation into the recent crash of TWA flight 800 in New York has not yet recovered conclusive evidence that the plane was brought down by an explosive device. However, the incident renewed concerns that this Nation has not elevated its security measures at domestic airports to keep up with advancements in technology. This legislation enables domestic airports to aggressively search for and prevent explosives from causing destruction through enhanced explosive detection procedures and baggage screening.

I support the rule that will bring this bill to the House floor today under suspension of the rules. This is an important bill that has wide bipartisan support, and I support its swift passage.

## IMPACT AID AMENDMENTS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 1996, the House passed H.R. 3269, amending the Impact Aid Program to make technical changes and address several issues which have arisen since the program was last modified during the 103d Congress.

The Senate has now amended this legislation and returned it to us for further consideration. Several of the Senate amendments take the approach of the House-passed legislation—they either correct problems with current law or address issues which have arisen since its enactment in the 103d Congress. For example, the bill contains a provision which allows heavily impacted districts to use prior year, rather than current year data when they apply for impact aid benefits. This provision will prevent the long delays—19 to 22 months after funds have been appropriated—such districts currently experience in receiving impact aid dollars.

However, there are other amendments which provide special fixes for individual school districts.

I would like to reiterate the statement I made when H.R. 3269 first passed the House in May. All the special changes we made to impact aid over the years of its existence, in the long run, were harmful to the program. They gave it a bad reputation as a pork program and affected its appropriations. While I will not object to enactment of this legislation because it contains provisions which will benefit a large number of school districts affected by a Federal presence, I do want to go on record indicating that I will be very reluctant to accept such changes in the future.

## THIRD ANNUAL AFRICAN-AMERICAN DAY PARADE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 28, 1996, the residents of Connecticut will participate in the third annual African-American Day Parade. The parade is an opportunity to celebrate and dramatize the dynamic history of African-Americans, as well as to salute the outstanding achievements of African-Americans in the fields of education, science, music, history, arts, and sports. This year's theme will be "The Celebration of African Children."

The parade, which was conceived by the late Isabell Mendes Blake, Jackee Bryant, and the Honorable Carrie Saxon Perry, high lights the significant contributions made by African-Americans during the growth and development of the United States and Connecticut. The parade features marching bands, concerts, speeches, and entertainment.

Congratulations are in order for the members of the African American Committee, Inc.: Jackee Bryant, Ernestine Brown, Ula Dodson, Phyllis Lewis, Louis Martin, William Turner, James Turner, Mona Holden, Barbara Ann

Williams, Ron Harris, Louise Cooper, Ebony Adams, Nelson Bank, Alvin Bingham, Michael Fothergill, Valerie Joyner, Leslie Manselle, Jonis Martin, Hazel Patrick, Mattie Reynolds, Bonnie Rowe, Matthew Steele, Roma Williams, Clarice Webb, and Andrew Woods.

We are proud to have these individuals as members of our community. Their work and efforts help strengthen our community and are something that we can all be proud of.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote 402 on H.R. 447 I was unavoidably detained on an airplane flight that was badly delayed by mechanical problems and by weather conditions. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes." I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 402.

CONGRATULATIONS DR. RANDALL C. MORGAN, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 5, 1996*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to commend Dr. Randall C. Morgan, Jr., a decorated physician who has dedicated his life to improving the quality of life for African-Americans, as well as all Americans. On July 31, 1996, Dr. Morgan was installed as the 95th president of the National Medical Association [NMA].

Dr. Morgan announced that the theme of his 1-year term as NMA president would be "NMA Development for the 90's." The goals of this agenda are to enhance the organization's membership, image, and financial development.

Our Nation's oldest and largest minority physician organization, the National Medical Association, was founded in 1895 to represent the interests of more than 22,000 African-American physicians. The organization's mission to improve the health status of America, particularly black Americans.

Dr. Morgan's family has lived in Gary, IN for three generations. Dr. Morgan graduated from Gary Roosevelt High School, Grinnell College, Howard University Medical School, and the Northwestern University Medical Center.

Dr. Morgan has practiced medicine in his hometown for over 20 years. With the assistance of his late father, Dr. Randall Morgan, Sr., he founded the Orthopaedic Centers and served as its president until its affiliation with the Indiana Hand Center in 1966. Dr. Morgan currently has offices in Gary, Hobart, Merrillville, Portage, and Valparaiso.

Dr. Morgan has enhanced his professional skills by being certified by several organizations. These organizations include: Diplomate of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery; Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgery; and Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Moreover, Dr. Morgan is licensed to practice medicine in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and California.